Amendments to the Specification:

At page 1, line 2, please insert the following --

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a continuation of co-pending patent application Serial No. 09/678,597, filed October 3, 2000, entitled "Device Exhibiting Photo-Induced Dichroism for Adaptive Anti-Glare Vision Protection."

Please delete the paragraph at page 7, lines 21-31, and substitute therefor:

-- A mixture, generally designated by the numeral 120, is disposed between the substrates 112a and 112b and is in contact with the alignment layers 116. The mixture is contained between the substrates by the carrying medium [[14]] 114. The mixture 120 includes a photosensitive or a photochromic dyestuff material 122 and a host material 124. The host material 124 can be any fluid that dissolves the dyestuff material. Preferably, the host material 124 may be a liquid anisotropic mesogenic material. This includes, but is not limited to, nematic and chiral nematic liquid crystal materials. As will be discussed in further detail, the liquid crystal material assists in providing the polarizing effect. Alternatively, a polymeric liquid crystal material could be used as the fluid host material 124. If precise control of the absorption rate is desired, the optical device may be electrically controlled. --

Please delete the paragraph at page 8, lines 11-20, and substitute therefor:

-- The device [[110]] 100, in its most simple form, without alignment layers and when the host material 124 is simply a fluid that dissolves the photosensitive or photochromic material 122, functions as previous photochromic glasses. But, by incorporating the material 122 into a fluid host material 124 that imparts orientational properties to the dyestuff material, it has been found that the response time between the transparent and absorptive states is improved by an order of magnitude. This significantly improves the performance and utility of such devices. While not wanting to be bound by theory, it is believed that use of any fluid host material, as opposed to a solid host material, effectively

allows the dyestuff material to open and close more quickly at the molecular level when exposed to ultraviolet light. --

Please delete the paragraph at page 14, lines 12-20, and substitute therefor:

-- As seen in Fig. 11, with the switch [[154]] 156 closed, an electric field is applied across the substrates 112a,b. Application of the electric field may be variable and in response to various types of input. Usually, a sensor of some type is associated with the switch to control the amount of electric field applied. For example, the sensor could detect the presence or absence of ambient light or ultraviolet light. In any event, once the electric field is applied, the orientation of the liquid crystal material is altered and the dyestuff material is transformed to absorb the undesirable polarization component(s). The angle θ, which is the angle of the liquid crystal host material, with respect to the substrate, varies according to the strength of the electrical field applied. --